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Democratic Patriotism vs. Democratic Treason.

SPEECH OF

HON, HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, OF PENNSYLVÁNIA,

In reply to Mr. Vallandigham, on Peace Resolutions offered by the latter gentleman. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 11, 1863.

today, my health is so feeble, but tearing that I will not have another opportunity of the alluded to it, however, as a matter presenting my views and opinions which I have attempted partially to embody in the pending propositions, I feel constrained to claim the consideration of the House at this time. I cannot agree, sir, with some of the views just advanced by the gentleman from [Mr. Vallandigham.] although as to most of his argument, I have no hesitation in saying I agree with him. I differ with him in respect to the continuance of this

I am, Mr. Speaker, a peace man, but I am not a peace man if that peace is to be established upon the dismembered fragments of a broken and destroyed Union. I am a peace man, if peace can be obtained with rebels who are striking at the vitals of the Republic, upon terms that shall be alike honorable to the natriotism and courage of the North. While I am a peace man, I am no coward, and while I may desire peace, I shrink from no responsibility. I would even put myself, as a Representative from the North, in a position of absolute humiliation if peace could be the result of it; I will even let myself down and kiss the sword in the hands of that arch traitor in Richmond, dripping with the blood of my own loins, if I could obtain peace upon honorable terms to my country

But as my resolutions say, while the rebel lion stands in a menacing attitude, and while their guns are directed upon your very capital itself, and while they themselves say they will make no terms with us, I am not a peace man, because under those circumstances I could not be a peace man and preserve my

own honor, and my own country.

The geutleman from Ohio [Mr. Vallaudigham] said he would have the war stopped, and that he was opposed to it. What does the gentleman from Ohio anticipate by the cessation, upon our part, of hostilities? Does e suppose that terms can be obtained from these men who are in rebellion, if the North says we will grant an armistice? Why, sir, there can be nothing which could be more cheering or more satisfactory to these men who lead and conduct this rebellion, than to have the North say that war shall stop where it is, and let them have that republic which they have been striving for during the last two years. Had the doctrines of the gentleman from Ohio prevailed one year ago, the members of this House of Representatives would not have been in session here to-day. Had the let-alone policy which he proclaimed here in opposition to the war been the marked policy of the country within the last year, we should not now have the beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the American Congress to-day, but instead, we would have had the chief traitor, and his cohorts and coadjutors, occupying this Hall instead of our-

We of the North did not bring this war and desolation upon the country. We had no hand in it. When my honorable friend from Kentucky on my right [Mr. Crittenden,] resented his resolutions last July a year ago. and we adopted them, we declared, with but two dissenting voices, that this was a war for the restoration of the Government, and we meant to fight it out—it may become a war of extermination before it is ended—that it was immediately forced upon us by the seceding States. We of the North were not the first who made an appeal to arms for the disposition and settlement of civil and private rights. Rebellion it was that first fired its ouns into the American flag: rebellion it was that first drove those States from the American Union and inaugurated the reign of terror; rebellion it was that raised the standard of opposition, and sent her piratical ships upon the seas to plunder our commerce. And were we to fold our arms at these gross outrages, and to sit down crying "peace," "let the war stop?" Had not we had manliness enough to raise our voices against it, and our arms to protect ourselves and our children, and had we puraned this kind of peace policy a year ago, I again repeat, we should not have the begivilege of occupying seats in the capitel of the nation.

And now that the war has been protracted for the period of two years, are we to meet again by the same argument—that we must lay down our arms? No, while God gives us the power to maintain our position, while we have the force and the vigor, let us fight like men, because it has got to come to the question of extermination. The day of such peace has passed by, and passed by forever. These great wrongs which have been perpetrated upon the part of the rebellious States, we can hardly realize; we can hardly contemplate. They have been the direct and immediate cause of the sacrifice of three hundred thousand of the loyal youth of the country. Their bones, if they could all be collected together in one grand mass, would form a mausoleum greater than the pyra-mids of Egypt. There is not an inch of soil Chesapeake and the Rocky Mountains which has not been saturated with the blood of our brethren and children,-They have demoralized our people, almost destroyed our national character, and now say, in the language of Solomon, "bring the aword, and the child shall be divided;" and some here say, "so be it." There is one here that nover-will say it—never, while God permits him to breathe, will he say it.

Do the rebels sue for peace? me read you an extract or two to show what these pe, ple are saying and doing. On the 26th of last December, Jefferson Davis delivered a speech at Jackson, before the Legislature of Mississippi, in which he says, among other things, "from the Northwest look for the first gleam of peace." What kind of a peace does Jefferson Davis contemplate from the Northwest? God grant it may not be a peace establishing a line of defense and offense between the South and West and the Middle States. I have heard that suggested, But it is too monstrous to believe.

## The University

CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863. VOL. 63.

A. K. RHEEM, Editor & Proprietor.

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the idea that they would join hands with the miserable men engaged in their country's ruin, for any compromise or arrangement by lution?
which the Union is to be dismembered. I Mr. V diseard it as a vile imputation.

After a complimentary allusion to Missis-sippi and her soldiers. Davis spoke of his January 11, 1803.

MR. SPRAKER: I would not have participated in the discussion of my resolutions sentatives, as reported in the Jackson Missender, my health is so feeble but tearing

> of regret that the best affections of his heart should have been bestowed upon an object so unworthy—that he should have loved so long a Government which was rotten to the very core. He had predicted, from the beginning, a fierce war, though it had assume ! more gigantic proportions than he had cal-culated upon. He had predicted wor, not because our right to secede was not an undoubted one, and clearly defined in the spirit of that declaration which rests the right to govern upon the co-sent of the governed; but the wickedness of the North would entail war upon the country. The present war waged against the rights of a free people, was unjust, and the fruit of the evil passions of the North. In the progress of the war. these evil passions have been brought out and developed; and so far from re-uniting with such a people—a people whose ancestors Cromwell had gathered from the hogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland-the President was emphatic in his declaration that under no circumstances would be consent to re union.

Here you have the head of this bogus Confederacy laying out the line of policy.— With these men from the bogs and fens of treland and Scotland, he never would con-sent to re union. But he casts his eye over the great Northwest, and entertures the hope that there he shall first see the sun of his righteousness arise. The men from the district I have the honor to represent in the Congress of the United States, who have emigrated from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland, are as much superior in loy-alty and patriotism to that man Jeff Davis, as the religion of Christ is above the religion of Satan; and ten thousand times sooner would I trust the defence of free principles and human liberty to the hands of t ose men from the fens and bogs of Ireland and coording than to Jefferson Davis and his treasonable associates. He will entertain no terms of re-union, and yet the gentleman from Ohio says the war must be a sustained their character as patriotic manner than the sustained and sent South for the purpose of entertaining terms for a restriction of the Government. They have sustained their character as patriotic manner than the sustained in that State, and sent South for the purpose of entertaining terms for a restriction of the Government. from Ohio says the war must be stopped, that we must have peace and that we must

Reunite with whom? Reunite with Davis and his coadjutors, who say they never will as deeply imbued with secession sympathies consent to it? Let me go a step further with regard to his Southern feeling. I hold in my hand resolutions adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina. I will not read the whole of them. When the Legislature of North Carolina accountly the whole of them. When the Legislature of North Carolina accountly on the 2d of North Carolina accountly on the 2d of the same and the of North Carolina assembled on the 2d of December, 4862, these resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Confederate States

have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have estab-lished, and to that end North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power

and resources.

Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is hot beds of treason in the South or secession final, and that the people of North Carolina in the North. (Suppressed applause.) That will never consent to re union at any time is the kind of peace that I want to see esupon any terms."

That is the unanimous determination of the Legislature of North Carolina, that at no time and upon no terms will they reunite with us. Let me refer you, in the same connection, to a letter written on the 8th of December, 1862, by John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia. It seems that he had been charged with correspondence with Fernaudo Wood, of the city of New York. It was asserted that Fernando Wood had been making advances to John Letcher, the Governor of Virginia, for the purpose of peace and a reconstruction of the Union. That charge was made against Gov. Letcher, and he came out with a letter denying it. I will read only a part of his letter:

"It cannot be that the people of the confederate States can again entertain a feeling of affection and respect for the Government of the United States. We have, therefore, separated from them; and now let it be understood that the separation is and ought to be final and irrevocable; that Virginia will, under no circumstances, entertain any propfor its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union, on any terms or conditions

This is the sentiment of Virginia, expressed through her Governor. I have also read to you a quotation from a speech of Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy. I have given you the joint resolu-tions of the Legislature of North Carolina, which passed unanimously, in which they say that they will have nothing to do with us, and that on no terms will they re con-struct the Government; and yet we have gentlemen talking peace all over this land ! ence! Peace upon what terms?

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I will answer the gentleman as I would have done if I had been allowed to conclude what I desired to say. What has produced and indicated the great reaction in Northern and Western sentiment? The ballot-box. The ballot-box is a weapon in the hands of men in the South yet, as potent and just as secure; and through the agency of that ballot box, after some time, when passion has cooled and reason resumed its sway, I expect to see a return of Union sentiment indicated, and whose ever in the so-called confederate government or in the State governments stands in the way will be superceded by other men, just as those who would have waged this war upon a particular line of policy have been superseded through the ballot-box in the North

and West. satisfy himself that such a result could possibly, under any circumstances, be attained,

Mr. DAWES. The gentleman from Penn-

I have too good an opinion of the virtue from Ohio, in connection with his remark Gentlemen who entertain the idea that the fond these institutions against eight million and intelligence and patriotism of the people of the Northwest, to entertain for a moment, ballot-box will work a revolution in the ballot-box will work a revolution in the South, whether he proposes that we shall lay down our agms now and wait for that revo-

> Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I do not propose to lay down any arms at all. I said that long since. The laying down of arms must be a matter of common consent. But I would, if I had the power, reduce both armies down to a fair and reasonable peace establishment just as speedily as possible. [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.] The people of the Northwest and South can bring about re-union through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, the freeman's weapon .-You said it could be done by fighting. You have tried that for twenty months, and let history answer with what results.

Mr. Dawes again sought the floor. Mr. Wright. No, sir, I cannot yield any further. What the gentleman from Ohio has just uttered surprises me more than any thing he said while he occupied the floor previously. The idea of laying down our arms and permitting the time of our drafted and enlisted men to expire, and a sufficient period to clapse to leave us without an army. is, in my opinion, a most monstrous propo-sition. Nor do I believe that if we were even to send a committee from this House, or a joint committee of the two Houses, to wait upon Jeff! Davis, such a committee would even be received and entertained by him. I understand that the Legislature of New Jersey has been making an attempt of this kind, and that their agents were not even received by the officials in the city of Richmond. I have seen such a statement in the newspapers and give it for what it is worth

Mr. PERRY. There is not one word of truth in the assertion the gentleman has

Mr. WRIGHT. I am very glad to hear that it is not true, for I have a better opinion of that State, being half a Jersyeman myself. Mr. Pernay. Perhaps North Carolina could do precisely what members upon this floor have done. On the 22d of July last they passed a resolution, and what have they done since? Perhaps North Carolina will do the

Mr. WRIGHT. I am very g'ad to hear the members from New Jersey repudiate the idea that any peace committee has been appointed in that State, and sent South for There is no man, I will venture to say, I do not care what may be his complexion in politics—he may be as black as he pleases upon the extreme radical side, or he may be great Government, not peace that would lay us in an humble attitude at the feet of traitors: but peace that shall make liberty; that shall establish the cternal principles handed down to us by our fathers, the peace of Washington, the peace of Lafayette, whose images decorate the walls of this House; a peace upon principles that will not defame the character of these men, is that I would see established in this country; not peace upon the principles that emanate from the tablished. Neither do I want to see any efforts made that shall attempt to thwart or endanger the success of this principle.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vallandigham,] has alluded to the result of the late elections, as though that established a peace policy. I assure the gentleman if he entertains that idea, than never was mortal man more mistaken on earth. The great change in public opinion as evidenced in these elec tions, results, in my opinion, from a want of confidence in the manner in which the war has been conducted, and the blunders of the Administration. The people of this country have not abandoned the idea of saving their country, but they have adopted the idea of changing their rulers. There has been no victory, so far as I understand it, in the State of Pennsylvania, that has been achieved upon principle hostile to the maintenance of the Government by a vigorous prosecution of by Mr. Seymour, of New York, both before and since his election, that he speaks unqualifiedly in favor of a vigorous prosecution osition from any quarter which may have of the war. I do not believe that any man could maintain a political position in Pennsylvania for a day, who would declare himself in favor of peace on any terms, whether with the Government broken, or with the Government supreme. No. sir: the change has been caused by the unfortunate failure in the conduct of the war; because never was a war so bunglingly managed, from the time of Alexander the Great down to the great Napoleon.

As to who is to blame, it is no part of the purpose of my resolution to declare. I do not stand here for crimination or recrimina-Perhaps the evil was in the removal of McClellan—perhaps the Administration may have been wrong in a thousand other things. But because there have been blunders committed in the management of the war, are we to stand up and publicly abandon our country and liberty? Great God! is it to be supposed that because a single campaign has not come up to the public expectation, we are therefore to lay down our arms, and sue for peace at the foot of treason and traitors? Not at all. Mr. Speaker, does it follow, even, that because Abraham Lin-coln, the President of the United States, has issued a proclamation emancipating slaves, therefore we, as the Democratic party, are to abandon our country, are to go in peace, and allow the Republic to be rent asunder Not at all, sir. We must have time to change all these matters. The fact that certain men Mr. Whight. I cannot conceive by what have triumphed at the recent elections, from principle of reasoning the gentleman can their silence and a refusal to make their views public, furnishes no ground for believing that the people favor the abandonment Mr. Vallandiguam. History and human of the war and its great feature—the preservation and salvation of the country. Politicians who indulge in this idea will soon sylvania will allow me to ask the gentleman | find themselves at fault. A storm is ahead.

to the people of the country—because as God lives, there shall be a day of reckoning. The man who is on the side of his country and on the side of liberty now, his name and courage to accomplish that end, in spiral country and on the side of liberty now, his name and courage to accomplish that end, in spiral country and on the side of liberty now, his name and courage to accomplish that end, in spiral course, and the course that the course reputation shall live forever; and that man who says, "down with your arms, and let the enemy prosper and take possession of your capitol," shall have a reputation and memory as infamous and damnable as that of the Cowboys of the Revolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I say "Amen" to

last twenty months?

Mr. Whighr. If the gentleman gets on Mr. Whight. If the gentleman gets on the jacket I have been wearing, he will have a better Democratic jacket than he was ever wrapped up in during his whole life, and I am of the opinion he will feel so comfortable. ever without one like it.

Mr. Vallandigham. Perhaps the gen-

tleman will have the kindness to loan it to me

a little while. Mr. WRIGHT. There is a reckoning in store for men on both sides of this question. There is a record made up of the men who sustain their country in the hour of its trial. I grant you that the cowboys of the revolu-tion might have been very respectable peo-ple, if King George had but succeeded in manufaining his government over the colonies. but as he did not happen to be successful, the names of Cowboys and Tories has become somewhat disreputable. Let their memory he a warning to those men now, who, in the dark hour of peril and danger, lend their sympathies to their country's foe. Let them profit by history.

So you peace men, when this great Government is restored, as it shall be, you who ory "peace," and stay at home in the enjoyment of case and luxury, while the sons and brothers of loyal men are doing battle manfully in the field and for the great cause of human liberty, shall hear a sound rung in your ears, from the voices of indignant men, as terrible as that rung in the ears of the Cowboys and Tories of the American Revo-They need not think that by your orying 'peace' our army is to be disbanded, our country destroyed Our army went into the field for the express purpose of the preservation of the Union. -1 differ from the Executive of the nation, and I have always Mr. Vallandi differed from theultra men of this House who want to make this a war of negro emancipathe Union. Here was the grand error here arose half our troubles. The Army went into the field for the purpose of restoring the Government. Its numbers have reached to ver eight hundred thousand men, larger than any army which ancient or modern times have seen. That Army is still in the field, and its the gentleman's inferences. I expressly ar destiny is to preserve the Union and protect gued against any such line; and I beg, if the the fing—and it has the power and the court gentleman refers to what I said, he will not age to do so, and will do so. (Applause) 1 alone, and to stand by the Constitution and the Union. Then you will have such a united power at the North as, when brought to bear and concentrated against this rebellion, will put an end to it forever.

Mr. Speaker, when I cast my eves around the galleries of this House, when I enter a church on the Sabbath day, or look around ne in the hotel, how glaringly do I see the evidences of mourning there. It strikes home to my heart that there is some great pestience stalking through the land. Perhaps out of every ten families at the North there are not three of them that have upon the domestic hearth stone the bloody footprints of those infamous men who are attempting to destroy the Government. Their marks everywhere. There is not a graveyard from this Capitol to Maine that does not show its monuments of sorrow and wee; not a vil lage that has not evidence of mourning all over it. And yet these damnable outlaws, who have attempted to stab and destroy lib-orty, have their friends and sympathizers at the North. They are not "my brothers." in the cant phrase of Northern sympathizers. They are rebels. It is only loyal men who are my brothers. [Applause.] Yes, sir, with all the great wrongs they have committed, with the sufferings that they have heaped upon the nation, with those red handed crimes whose enormity must make even hu-manity blush, these men have their friends, iders, and abottors scattered all over the North, and are held up as public martyrs. -And we are asked to disband our army for On the principle that if you leave them alone six months they will change their policy and come back again into the Union. Leave them alone! Was there ever yet a criminal who

did not want to be let alone? "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,

With good opinion of the law." Why, sir, these men's necks ache for the halter. And yet we are told that they are innocent men; that they have been persecu. ted! Oh! to slay our citizens is entirely ex cusable. They are openly encouraged to de aimate the North, murder our people, ravage our seas, destroy the best Government that ever God or man devised. And with these men we are to make peace upon such terms as they may prescribe. I will make terms with them, but they must be such terms as shall not destroy my manhood and my lib-orty, and, above all, shall not destroy my country. None other have they a right to demand, and none other will the loyal men of the land ever concede to them. To do so would be to commit a crime as great as that charged on the enemies of the Union.

Talk about making terms with these men. You can make no terms with them that will not come within one or the other of these alternatives, and the men who cry "peace," know it. Great God! is not this country

recent elections are the result of a peace policy, will find out, if the army has to be disbanded, and if the Government is to be cut in two, what their responsibility will be When "peace" men ask, can you hold con-

quered States in subjugation? I say I do not care how you hold them. I do not care what you do with them in the emergencies of war. They are in rebellion now, and the only thing for us to decide for the present is, whether we shall conquer them or permit Mr. Vallandigham. I say "Amen" to that Mr. Wright. The gentleman from Ohio says "Amen." God' bless rae! he ought to have a straight-jacket on him. [Laughter.] Mr. Vallandigham. Will the gentleman loan me the one he has been wearing for the last twenty months?

Mr. Wright. If the gentleman gets on the dispersion of the disperse of the inner the officers of justice to disperse of the inner at this time a decidence of the inner at this time and decidence of the inner at wrapped up in during his whole life, and I as all rebels ought to be, they must be put am of the opinion he will feel so comfortable that he will wonder in amazement that he was notwithstanding the obstacles we have to encounter. I know the people of the coun try are discouraged with taxation; they are discouraged by sending armies into the field to be slaughtered by the careless manner in which our campaigns have been conducted .-I know all these things; but I have my eye upon a single object, which is the polar star of my destiny—the flag of my country and the gorgous temple of American liberty; and when I cannot see and behold them any er, may God Almighty blot out its light for

No, Mr. Speaker, you cannot preserve or restore peace by yielding to men who are fighting to tear down the great temple of lib erty. The spirit that animates such conduct cannot be appeased. There can be no peace but in their submission. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) this morning talked of a dividing line between the two sections, and undertook to speak for the great North-west, as to the course she would pursue-The gentleman could see in the East a divid ing line between the North and the South in the Potomac, or the Susquehanna; but for the West he saw no such line of demarkation. no line of seperation between the head waters of the Mississippi and the Gulf. What was passing, pray, in the gentleman's brain?—Why can he discover a natural boundary between the Middle States and the South and

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Lot me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I advocated no such line. On the contrary, I sought tion, instead of a war for the restoration of expressly to show that it could not be established.
Mr Whight. I will tell the gentleman

precisely what inference could, in my judgment, only be legitimately drawn from what he did say.

Mr. Vallandigham. I cannot answer for

misrepresent me.

Mr. WRIGHT. I have a right to draw my do not care how men there may be singing peace anthems, or crying out at the North that blunders have been committed in the management and conduct of the war. The fact that there have been blunders does not did say that it was impossible to mark out furnish to loyal men any reason why they should turn their backs upon the country, and stretch out their arms to embrace its enemies. We must getalong with these blunders the best way we can. We must appeal to the ultra Republic us to let the negro should not be surprised to find that there are glore, and to stand by that they are the say that it was impossible to mark out any boundary that shall serve the Mississippi river in its course to the Culf. Now, whethere it is the destinies with the States of the lower Mississippi, time alone will determine; I should not be surprised to find that there are men residing in the Northwest whose opiions are in sympathy with those of the South engaged in this rebellion. But in the gentleman's plan for the joining of the Northwest with the Southern States in rebellion, he leaves New England, New York, and Pennsylvania out. Mr. Vallandigham. No. I want them all

> to go together.
> Mr. WRIGHT. Well, I can tell the gentleman he will not get Penusylvania into any such scheme as that.

> Mr. Vallandiguam. I suppose the gentlenan goes for reunion, does he not? Mr. WRIGHT. I go upon the principle of the restoration of all the materials that formed this Union, without leaving out one State

or one Territory. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM I ask the gentleman o permit me to say, in spite of repeated corrections, the gentleman bases his arguments, all the way through, upon the assumption of a position on my part against the whole tenor of my speech. I am for the reunion of all these States, and a hundred more that may be carved out of the limits of this Union. I beg the gentleman not again to misrepresent me

upon that point.

Mr. WRIGHT. I have no disposition to misrepresent the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, my policy, as I said a moment ago, when I was interrupted, is the restoration of all the States and Territories, organized or unorganized, that once were united under our national flag. I desire to see them all one people, one Government, one Union, with one destiny and one liberty pervading the whole. That is the kind of reconstruction I I desire to see no peace on any other tarms. I want no armistice. Let me suppose a case. Suppose there is such a peace declared as the gentleman from Ohio would ask. or such, a peace as those who, two years ago, were supporting Breckenridge for the Pres

idency--Mr. Vallandigham. The gentleman surely does not mean to indicate that I supported Breckenridge. Mr. WRIGHT. Certainly not. The gentle-

man supported Douglas, as I supported him. I did not allude to the gentlema Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. The gentleman seemed

o address the remark to me. Mr. Wилант. Well, I will look some other way. I say, suppose a peace is established? Suppose you declare an armistice for thirly or forty days? If so, you need never talk about getting together your armies again. And what would be the next step? The next step, inevitably, would be to establish a boundry. How? Where? A boundary line between the bogus confederacy of the South and the loyal States of the North: What line? Have you considered where that line shall be?—Would you make the Potomac the line, and throw all of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee into the hands of the corrup with all the institutions of civil liberty which leaders of bastard government? Would you our fathers planted upon this continent, worthly of every affect that men can part faith. thy of every effort that men can put forth to encred as it has been made by the assembling save it? If twenty million men cannot de within its walls of the best men who ever drew

the breath of life, from Washington and his compeers down? Would you make the Chesnpeake bay and the Susquehanna the line?— If you grant a peace or declare an armistice, depend upon it the establishment of a line will

Then would arise that great question, whother the Northwest would consent to unite her destinies with Ponneylvania, New York and

New England.

New England has been made the subject of New England has been made the subject of reproach. She has her Fancuil Hall, which, in the days of the Revolution, responded to the House of Burgesses. She has Bunker Hill and Lexington, and her history is united with all the glorious deeds of the past. Because some of her people may have acted under fanatical impulses, we are therefore to displace her from the obart of American States.

Then arises the question, supposing that

Then arises the question, supposing that the ()hio was established as the line, how long would your peace last? About as long as the peace of Amiens, or the peace of Tilsit, and more fatal in its consequences than the peace which followed the dismemberment and dis-

I prophesy sir, that if you establish a boundary line detween the North and the South, between free and slave labor, it will not be preserved for six months. It is shrinking from our responsibility and postponing to our posterity that which we should meet and dispose of ourselves. Let us meet this great question now. If three hundred thousand lives of our best young men have been sacrificed, let us sacrifice three hundred thousand more and put an end to the rebellion forever. (Applause.) It is better to make that sacrifice than a dishonorable treaty with rebels. As much as I love peace, as much as I covet it, as much as I would like to see it, how can I, or any reasonable men, ask or consent to at the price of the destruction of the Government? Then so long as peace is dishonorable I say fight, fight like men, for the restoration of the Government and for that alone; fight for the Constitution and Union; fight for the old flag; fight for human liberty; and with skillful leaders on the part of our Government to conduct our armies, and I have no doubt that we will prosecute this war to a successful close.

This talk of peace is a delusive hope now.
It is said that a desire for peace controlled the recent elections in Pennsylvania and New York. There is no foundation for that belief. Take the New York Herald during the campaign. I regard that as a paper that has uniformly taken a strong position. It has at all times urged a vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Government, and the Government alone. Those who are for pacific measures, so long as the Govern-ment has strength to contend against armed rebellion, entertain a delusive hope, as well as commit a great moral and political wrong. The sentiment of the people throughout the land it for preserving the Government that their fathers gave them at all hazard and every cost. They are for the vigorous prose-cution of the war to the bitter end for the restoration of the Constitution and the Union. This sentiment has been every where preclaimed. There is universal concert among the masses on this question. The leaders may have faltered, the people have not.

I know that the negro emancipation agita-tion has created dissatisfaction and division. I know that it has imposed its troubles and difficulties, but the Government has power and strength enough to overcome these and put down rebellion effectually.

A word about intervention. We learn that

both the English and French governments have a desire to enter the affray on this con-tinent. Let them come While this might not be desirable, we may rest under the as surance that our own power and resources are great, and that, though civil war is making and havec over our land, we can meet them too. One benefit might probably grow out of their interference. It would unite a divided North. It would, at least stop this everlasting cry of peace. To Exeter Hall half of our troubles at home may be attributable. England may now make the attempt to take advantage of the seeds of discord her miserable omissaries have scattered broadcast over our once happy land If she sends her iron-clad ships of war, we must meet them. We have the means and will to feed her famished people, as well as the courage and prowess to re-pel her armies and navies. We must pre-pure for great exploits. We fight for em-pire. Our battle grounds will commemorate the deeds of a race of men who, if they fail, fought for liberty and the rights of man. Our cause is worthy of success, and we can only be defeated in a morbid sensibility which has uuhappily, a lodg which is in sympathy with the blackest trea-

The men who entertain these views may flourish now, but the day of retribution will come. The mask shall be torn from the face of the leaders, and their followers shall stand aghast at their moral deformities.

There has been cause for popular complaint and distrust as to the conduct of the war and management of the public affairs: but there has been to cause as yet for them to abandon the Union and desert their Government .-Demagogues cannot corrupt the people, and woe to the men who have deceived them.— The people desire peace; but peace on terms alike honorable to them and the success of free principles. They want peace, but with w whole Union; and on any other terms they will indignantly reject it.

Mr. Speaker, I am so much exhausted that must bring my remarks to a close. I stood when rebellion began, I stand to-day on the same platform. I have undergone no change in my sentiments or opinions. I denounced rebellion at the threshold; I denounce it now, I have no terms to make with traitors which look to the destruction of the Union. I am satisfied none other can be obtained. Time will determine whether my position is right or not. I ablde it. The war has cost me its trials and tribulations. I can truly close my remarks with a

quotation from an ancient philosopher, utterd over the dead body of his son, slain in in battle: "I should have blushed if Cato's house had stood

Secure, and FLOURISHED in a civil war."

ECCENTRIC TRAVELERS.—To anecdotes of eccentric travelers may be added the story of the Englishman who made a ben that Van Amburgh, the lion tamer would be caten by his ferocious pupils within a given time, and who followed him about the continents of Europe and America in the hope of seeing him at last devoured, and so winning his stake. The Russians also have a story of an Englishman, who posted overland, in the depth of winter, to St. Petersburgh, merely to see the famous wrought iron gates of the Summer Garden. He is said to have died of grief at finding the gates superior to these at the entrance of his own park at home. Add to this the lying traveler who boasted that he had ocen everywhere, and who being asked how he liked Persia replied that he scarcely know as he had only staid there a day. Note likewise among eccentricities the nobleman, still living, of whom it was inquired at dinner, what he had thought of Athens during an oriental tour. He turned to his body servant, waiting behind his chair, and said: "John, what did I think of Athens!"-Notes and Queries.